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COUNTRY COMMUNIST CHINA

DATE OF Oct. 13-19, 1952
INFORMATION

SUBJECT INDICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITIES

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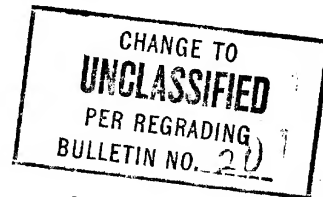
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SOURCE Monitored Broadcasts

CPW Report No. 44 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Oct. 13 - 19, 1952)

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SUMMARY

Sino-Soviet Friendship Month is revealed as an extended celebration of the USSR 35th Anniversary, linked with efforts to sell Russia to the common people. The first broadcast announcement that 50 Russian newspapers will regularly be delivered to China by air was heard Oct. 16. However, an earlier Shanghai CHIEH FANG JIH PAO advertisement soliciting subscriptions for Soviet papers declared none would be accepted after Oct. 25. This late appeal might indicate some lack of enthusiasm. New information on the extent of Russian technical penetration is contained in reports that numerous Northeast translators are working on blueprints for construction projects "drawn up abroad." New reports also show that college reorganization includes a removal of college facilities, faculties, and students to the Russian-influenced Northeast.

The need to build morale among soldiers is reflected in reports of 1,091 comfort workers for Korea, carrying among other things huge quantities of food. Extended efforts are made to convince the people that Chinese and Koreans work diligently for a truce, while Americans deliberately broke off the Panmunjom talks and plan to extend the war. This line is linked with extravagant claims of Communist victories to bolster the Resist-America, Aid-Korea Movement.

The sudden availability of kerosene for lighting is explained by a "revival of the kerosene industry." Since China has no kerosene industry, but formerly obtained kerosene from the West, it seems obvious that the new supply comes from Russia, a fact Peking is unwilling to reveal. An apparent cotton shortage also has led to a desperate Sino-Soviet attempt to develop the wool industry in the Northeast.

The report that a "reformed" judiciary increased the punishment of a teacher who "persisted in his reactionary thinking" again shows the purpose of judicial reform, but it is admitted that in some areas the reform movement was suspended "due to special circumstances."

Dangers to the regime in remote border areas are emphasized by appeals to minorities to join defense units, establishment of a Sinkiang Security Corps recruited from "the elite" of minority groups, and strengthened communications in Sikang and Tibet.

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